

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of Trawlers to Private Organisations

7000. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported trawlers were allotted by the Government to various private organisations during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, those fisheries entrepreneurs who applied for import of trawlers and whose applications were found to be acceptable as per the prevalent policy were permitted to import trawlers during the last three years.

[Translation]

Wastage of Fruit Products

7001. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 to 50 per cent production of mango, papaya, banana, orange, goes, waste due to various factors;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if not, the reason thereof;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid the wastage of fruit production caused due to various factors;

(e) whether his Ministry proposes to set up food processing units under its adminis-

trative control to avoid wastage of fruit; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) to (c). Although no survey has been conducted specifically for mango, papaya, banana & orange to assess their wastages, according to a report of a group on Perishable Agriculture Commodities prepared in May, 1981 under the Chairmanship of the then Member, Planning Commission, Dr. M.S. Swaminath it is estimated that even into 40% of certain fruits and vegetable goes waste due to non-availability of appropriate post harvest infrastructure and perishability of the product.

(d) National Horticulture Board has formulated a number of schemes to strengthen post harvest infrastructure and reduce the post harvest losses.

(e) and (f). Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing units directly. However, it has formulated various plan schemes for assisting the Public Sector, Cooperative Sector, Joint Sector units for processing fruits and vegetable.

Closure of Mica Mines in Bihar

7002. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of mica mines have been closed;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether hundreds of mica mines were running in the Hazaribagh and Giridih of Bihar and lakhs of people were earning

their living by working in the industry;

(d) if so, whether the loss of foreign exchange thereby ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to provide employment to the labourers engaged in mica mining as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Transmission and Distribution Losses

7003. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the All India average of transmission and distribution losses;

(b) the percentage of line loss (T & D loss) of various State Electricity Boards during the last three years;

(c) the percentage of reasonable line loss as recommended by Rajyadhayaksha Committee; and

(d) the major factors attributable to such high incidence of loss and the actions taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Central Electricity Authority to minimise the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses in the country have been ranging between 22% to 23%. Details of T&D losses State-wise during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed. Rajyadhayaksha Committee on Power had stated that as a guideline to capacity planning, following assumptions can

be made regarding trends in losses:-

<i>Percentage Loss</i>	
By 1982-83	18
1987-88	17
1992-93	16
2000-01	15

(d) The T&D losses comprise Technical and Commercial losses. The technical loss is due to energy dissipation in the conductors and equipments used in the system for transmission and distribution of power. It is not possible to eliminate such loss which is inherent in a system, this could, however, be reduced to some extent by better design of lines, relocation of distribution sub-stations, installation of capacitors, use of higher efficiency transformers etc. Commercial loss and or unaccounted loss mainly occurs at the distribution level. These are due to meter reading errors, defective meters, unmetered supply, pilferage of energy etc.

Comprehensive guidelines have been issued to the power utilities for reducing the losses. These include, inter alia, conducting of the energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses, installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of their transmission and distribution systems, installing tamper proof meter boxes to check theft of energy and setting up vigilance squads to detect cases of theft of energy. The theft of energy has been made a cognizable offence from August, 1986 under the provisions of Section 39 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. An Incentive Scheme was introduced by the Govt. of India among State Electricity Boards from the year 1987, for bringing about reduction in the Transmission and Distribution losses.